

Kaiser's War Eagles Ready To Prey on Scandinavia

By N. A. Grevstad

GERMANY'S thinly veiled conquest of Finland, coupled with her apparent designs upon the Scandinavian countries, is a matter of serious concern to the United States and our allies in the war. The Aland Islands, a neutral outpost of Sweden in the northern Baltic, have been occupied by the Germans, and German military forces have been landed at Aabo, on the coast of Southern Finland. No serious resistance was offered to the invaders, who appeared in the garb of helmeted angels of rescue. The aristocratic party of Finland, working hand and glove with them, lost no time in signing a peace agreement as drawn by the Germans and providing for the customary commercial privileges for the benefit of Germany.

Whether the country was seized by force or agreement, whether it is to remain nominally a republic or to be blessed with a king made in Germany, is, of course, immaterial. What matters is that Finland, with its coasts and islands and resources, has come under complete German control. The Baltic, including the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Bothnia, is now a German lake. The only Baltic egress to the sea left to Russia under the Bolshevik peace treaty, the channel leading to Cronstadt and Petrograd, is commanded by guns in German service; and, firmly entrenched in the Aland Islands, in person or by proxy, Germany controls the commerce of Northern Sweden, with its large exports of lumber and iron ore, which are of preeminent importance at this time and in the "next war," which in Germany is regarded as a matter of course.

Stripping Farm And Forest

Apart from these advantages, Germany will be aided materially in other ways in her conduct of the war by her control of Finland and its resources. Finnish dairy products will be extremely welcome in the empire, where butter, cream and milk have been and still are very scarce. Of much greater importance is the forest wealth of Finland. Vast stores of timber and lumber, which have been accumulating in various parts of the country during the war will now be available, and the German commanders will know how to make effective use of them for trench building and other war purposes.

Another immediate military advantage which Germany will reap as a fruit of her hold upon Russia and Finland is submarine bases on the Arctic seas. We do not know the full terms of the peace concluded between Germany and her friends, the Bolsheviks. But from what has leaked out it appears that the Germans have stipulated for restrictions upon the commerce of Archangel, the Russian port on the White Sea, until general peace is restored. That the Bolsheviks, under the leadership of Lenin, will concede all that the Germans see fit to demand or suggest goes without saying. That means, among other things, that Archangel is to be made a German port and submarine base. The repeated ex-

plosions and destruction of war supplies which have occurred at Archangel show that German spies are strongly entrenched there. German U-boats may be expected to sneak out from a new base, built or building here, as soon as the ice in the White Sea shall break.

A landing of Allied troops has already been made to prevent the establishment of a more dangerous base for U-boats at Katharine Harbor, at the mouth of the Kola River, on the Kola Peninsula. While Archangel is ice bound the greater part of the year, Katharine Harbor is ice free all the year round. It is located at the head of a winding fine fiord some thirty miles long, that cuts into the western part of the Kola Peninsula, about two hundred miles west of its northeastern point on the White Sea and twenty-five miles east of the boundary line between Russian Lapland and Norway.

An Ice Free Harbor At the Kola Mouth

After abandoning or postponing her assumed purpose to make her way to open Atlantic waters across Sweden and Norway, Russia some years ago set about to build a great ice free harbor and port on territory already hers, at the mouth of the Kola River. The place was distant and almost inaccessible by land, but railroads were built to it, and plans were made for the construction of a double track road across the peninsula to connect the Kola fiord with the Finnish and Russian railways.

Katharine Harbor, the name selected for the new city and port, soon became a beehive of activity. Plans were perfected for a great naval establishment and a commercial city and port along thoroughly modern lines. Real estate values began to rise and kept on advancing to the satisfaction of the most enthusiastic boomers, though comparatively few people in this country were aware of the future possibilities of this new center of sea power and trade on the Arctic.

A great deal of construction work had been done when the war cloud burst upon the world. Work had to be slowed down in consequence of the war, but it did not cease. At least as late as up to a couple of years ago Katharine Harbor was still a place of busy bustle, and a short time before the Russian revolution investments on a large scale there were under consideration by well known American capitalists.

A third base might be rigged up at Bear Island, located about midway between the North Cape and Spitzbergen and claimed by Germany. She also claims a slice of the great Arctic "No Man's Land," Spitzbergen, which is not subject to any recognized lawful authority except such steps as the government of Norway has taken in recent years for the protection and convenience of tourists and other visitors. Russian writers have from time to time been insisting that the whole Spitzbergen archipelago is a rightful Russian possession by virtue of alleged occupation, but the claim has never been recognized by any power.

An obscure and ambiguous clause of

the German-Bolshevik treaty appears to cede Russia's shadow rights to Germany, thus providing the Kaiser with some sort of pretext for grabbing all of Spitzbergen, which is known to be rich in coal of fine quality, iron ore and other minerals. One or more submarine bases in Spitzbergen would complete Germany's chain of Arctic U-boat stations and enable her to assert her pretended rights to the archipelago with greater force.

German preparations for a submarine establishment at Archangel cannot be prevented while the Bolsheviks are in power in Russia. All the Allies can do here is to watch for the U-boats when they shall come out to gain the open sea, which is likely to be attempted some time before the White Sea is entirely free from ice. Katharine Harbor may be reached by the Germans from Finland at this time of the year by means of reindeer and ski transportation. But these preventive measures have been taken.

That Allied warships are or will be stationed at Bear Island and Spitzbergen also is to be assumed. The countries most extensively interested in these parts are Norway, Great Britain and the United States. The principal work of development of mineral deposits in Spitzbergen has been done by British concerns, which claim some 3,500 square miles of territory. These claims have been acknowledged by Great Britain and Norway. Upward of 1,300 square miles are claimed by other nations, including Americans and Norwegians. American-Norwegian concerns have acquired very extensive interests and invested large amounts of capital in promising development work in Bear Island and Spitzbergen. Hence American interests are directly threatened by the German schemes of Arctic conquests.

Scandinavia Would Be Shut In

Should Germany succeed in establishing a chain of submarine bases in the Arctic she would have the Scandinavian countries encircled on three sides—from the south, east and north. Her army is on their southern flank; by her control of the Baltic and Finland she threatens the entire eastern front of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and her Arctic naval bases would command their northern flank. Will she attempt to complete the circle at this time? Is she planning to strike at the Scandinavian countries to envelop them in the folds of the empire by conquest or by a systematic campaign of threats, starvation and other forms of German ruthlessness?

That Scandinavia ultimately must become German is a fixed article of faith in the pan-German mind, as much so as has been the idea of a Central Europe ruled by Germany. As a matter of fact, a German Scandinavia forms a part of "Mitteleuropa," as it has been conceived by the pan-German writers. Every author of this school who writes in the spirit of the full sweep of "Weltmacht" and "Kultur" includes the northern countries in the world empire to be created. A few quotations from well known writers will serve as typical illustrations of the pan-German designs upon their neighbors to the north.

Albert Gottlieb, writing in 1914, says in an article discussing Germany's opportunities for conquest: "Our gaze sweeps wider, from the North Cape to the Indian Ocean, embracing an empire that, from the geographical, economic and political points of view, possesses boundless possibilities."

Albert Ritter, in a work on the organization of Middle Europe (published in 1916), says: "The extent of the Middle European Federation, the series of states that are to be included, has repeatedly been indicated: Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Switzerland, Rumania and Bulgaria are to enter the union, and with Turkey, they will fill out the framework of that North Cape-Bagdad Federal Empire of which so much has been said. As regards the annexation of Belgium to Middle Europe, no further words need be wasted; it is a matter of course."

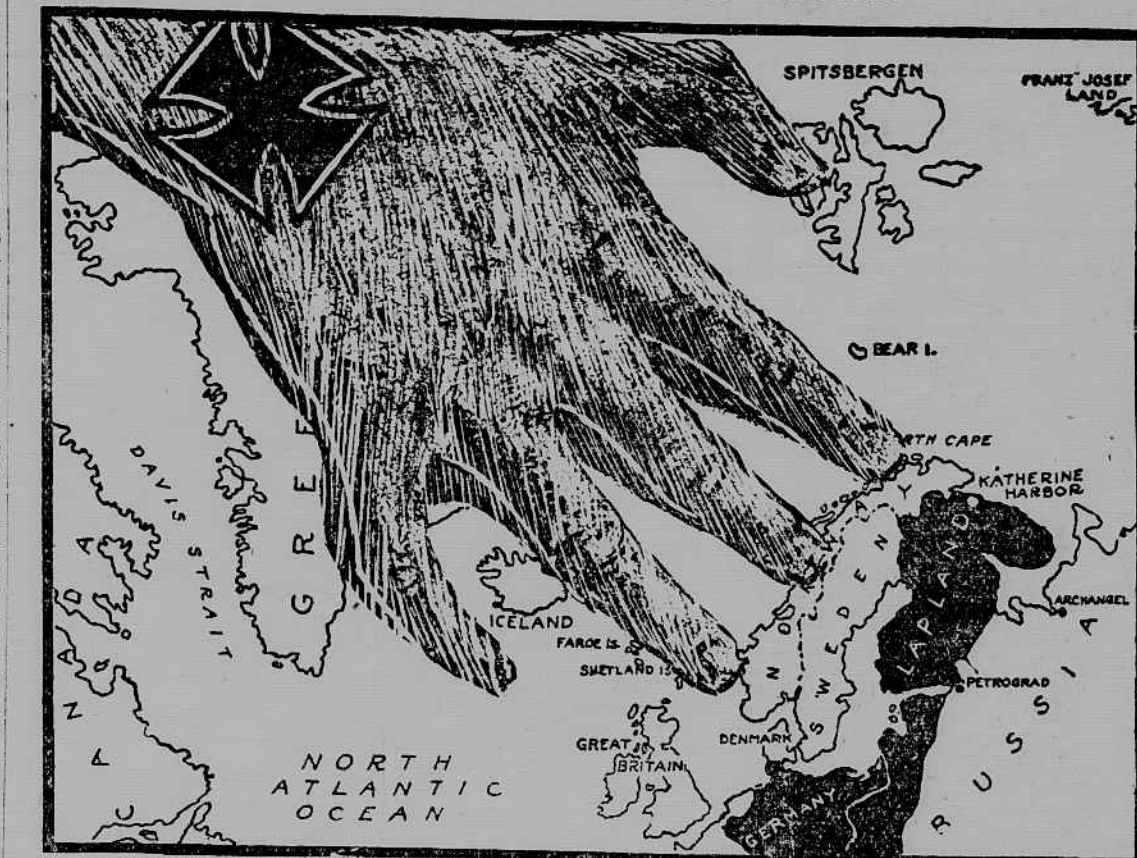
Rudolf Theuden, in a book on "What the War Will Bring" (published in 1914), says: "Norway and Sweden—to which Finland might be added—and Switzerland, possibly enlarged by portions of Savoy, will necessarily seek German protection and enter into a confederate relation. Denmark can have the strip of North Schleswig for which it yearns if, like the Netherlands, it becomes a state in the German empire. Then, as the leading power, Teutonia, Germany, after this war, will enter upon the rule of the world."

Small States Have No Rights

It is unnecessary to lengthen the string of quotations. Battalions of pan-German writers preach the same gospel of grab with persistent monotony. The rights and wishes of the states to be absorbed are not considered in the least. In German national philosophy small states have no right to exist; nay, a small state affronts a stronger neighbor by the mere fact of existing—at least, if this neighbor happens to be Prussia or Germany. To the pan-German it is even the high duty of Germany to absorb neighboring communities in order to bless them with German "Kultur."

If a campaign for the absorption of Scandinavia be deemed expedient at this time it will be undertaken; no restraints of a moral character exist to prevent it. Whether it is expedient and advisable from a German point of view will be determined by the same powers that forced the war upon the world and have been conducting it thus far and will continue to run it: "Headquarters," the great general staff, the essence and directing force of pan-Germanism in arms. As the world knows, it is the policy of "Headquarters" to do a thorough job of it now so as to leave everything in the best shape possible for the next war.

THE SHADOW OVER SCANDINAVIA



How Germany plans to encircle the Scandinavian Peninsula on three sides with army, fleet and submarines

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To Germany, control of Scandinavia would offer military advantages of no mean order. To begin with, the Baltic would become permanently a German body of water; with her control of the Baltic provinces of Russia, Finland and Scandinavia Germany would own the entire shore line of the Baltic and command all the inlets to it. The mineral resources of Sweden and Norway, including rich iron beds, copper and other useful minerals; the wealth of their extensive forests, the inexhaustible stores of sea food represented by the fisheries of Norway, the vast water power of Norway and Sweden, with its industrial possibilities—all this would be at the command of Germany.

Tremendously valuable as these gains would be, they would be overshadowed by the strategic importance of the naval bases Germany would obtain. With the coasts and harbors of Denmark, Sweden and Norway in her possession she would become the mistress of all the northern waters—the North Sea, the eastern North Atlantic and the Arctic. Along the coasts of Norway she could establish as many impregnable naval bases as she might deem necessary. Denmark's outlying possessions, the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland, would be turned to good use. The distance between Iceland and the Faroe Islands is some two hundred miles, and this channel between the North Sea and the Atlantic would be controlled by naval German bases on both sides. From her base in the Faroe Islands Germany would dispute with England the control of the channel between the Faroe Islands and the two island groups to the south, the Shetlands and the Orkney Islands, the former located some one hundred miles to the southeast and the latter about one hundred and seventy-five miles to the southwest of the Faroes. In other words, she would be in a position to threaten the British naval power from the eastern coast and along the entire eastern front of Great Britain and, in addition, to flank it from the north. And the possession of Greenland would establish her in the western world. If this acquisition would not be very valuable in an economic sense, it would serve the purpose of smashing the Monroe Doctrine or of further attempts in that direction.

And now the indications are that Germany is ready to resort to more aggressive tactics. The semi-official German press, which is known to voice or foreshadow the policies of the Foreign Office at Berlin, has begun to train its batteries upon the Scandinavian countries. The recent agreements entered into by those countries with the Western Allies, which provide for placing certain amounts of Scandinavian tonnage at the disposal of the Allies in return for permission to import certain quantities of provisions and other merchandise the Scandinavian peoples need to exist, are represented by the German press as breaches of neutrality or unfriendly actions, and as an additional expression of protest Germany is reported to have closed her fish buying office in Bergen, Norway.

This looks very much like an application of her customary tactics of fabricating pretexts for contemplated acts of violence. To emphasize what Scandinavian countries may expect, her war on Norwegian shipping has been intensified, and Sweden's refusal to walk into the parlor of the German spider at Brest-Litovsk was promptly followed by the seizure of the Aland Islands.

Before resorting to further measures of outright force she will probably give the thumb screws of diplomatic pressure another twist to compel the Scandinavian countries to enter into an agreement for joint control of the Baltic. The rest of the programme of absorption could then be worked out gradually and easily. That is the view of the great Swedish leader, Hjalmar Branting. "In spite of promises to the contrary," says Branting in a recent interview, "has spread herself over all the Aland archipelago. She may offer the islands to Sweden, but under the unacceptable condition of her joining a German grouping bordering the Baltic. That Sweden would never accept." Mr. Branting adds: "In these serious hours our consolation is to turn toward Denmark and Norway."

Germany's policy toward the sister countries of the peninsula, Sweden and Norway, has been a double-faced one. Working upon the pro-German leanings of the Swedish court and aristocracy, she has been endeavoring to draw Sweden into her net by trickeries designed to compromise Sweden to such an extent as to compel her to seek, or drive her into a combination with the Central Powers against the will of the great majority of the Swedish people.

In dealing with Norway, her policy of threats and ruthless barbarity has been brought into play. Destruction of Norwegian shipping, which was not to be driven from the seas, even by her most extreme and lawless methods of submarine warfare, was, of course, an end in itself; but her relentless war of extermination against this plucky neutral was also a link in her cunning chain of schemes for supremacy in Scandinavia.

If Norway was not to be forced by these tactics to throw herself upon the tender mercies of Germany she might be maneuvered into a position where she would have to join hands with the Western Allies, and in that way play into the hands of Germany, for the Scandinavian countries would then have been drawn into the war and Germany would have free hands against them and might hope to crush them before assistance could reach them. Denmark could be overrun and taken in a couple of days, and Sweden and Norway would be facing fearful odds.

This programme has been upset, at least in part, by the firm resolve of the Scandinavian countries to stand shoulder to shoulder in maintaining their neutrality and defending their independence; by their fortitude and wise patience in meeting their difficult problems; by the skill and tact of the State Department at Washington, and by the emphatic declaration of the will of the Swedish people as expressed in the last general election.

Events can only strengthen the solidarity between the sister nations. The future of our race will depend upon the understanding between the three countries. We must form a solid group to defend our independence against any influence of whatever kind; but this group will open wide its windows toward the west."

National Independence Is Now Threatened

This is undoubtedly a correct statement of the general attitude and position of those northern peoples. Western liberty was cradled amidst their sturdy rocks, and while the seats and power of its modern development have long since been transferred to the larger and more richly endowed lands to the west, the Norsemen, amid the shifting fortunes and vicissitudes of centuries, have been able to preserve their precious heirloom of liberty and independence. Their racial treasure and national independence are now threatened by the renegade, bastard branch of the Teutonic stock, which has perverted the original high ideals of liberty, independence, manly courage and chivalry into the hideous monstrosity of tyranny, cruelty and oppression that threatens the liberty and happiness of all the world. Surely they have their windows wide open toward the west, for nowhere else can they look for salvation.

They are looking toward the west with the sympathy born of common ideals, but also with a hope of help. Left to themselves, they would be overpowered by the German military machine. Among them the three countries could place 1,000,000 trained men in the field, in every way as good fighters as the Germans. But Denmark would be seized before succor could reach her, and Sweden and Norway would very likely succumb in the end. Their combined force of some 700,000 trained fighters would be more than a match for any army that Germany could attempt to land on their shores at this time. But they would be overwhelmed in the air, on the sea and under the sea. Their cities would be laid in ruins by German airships, and their people would be starved by German control of the sea. They would probably fight for their independence and liberty, in any event, even against these tremendous odds, and with prompt and adequate assistance they would win.

Without an independent and free Scandinavia the world will not be free. Germany craves control of those countries and their waters as essential to a full realization of her purpose to establish her "Weltmacht." Even with her sweeping conquests in the East her power would be incomplete, her dominion precarious without command of the sea. To rule the world she must rule the waves. One of her primary war aims in the present contest is, and must be, to wrest the rule of the sea from Britannia. That she cannot hope to do as long as Scandinavia remains free and independent. Possession of Scandinavia would give her a maritime strategic position far superior to that of Great Britain. She would have at her command incomparable naval bases and vast resources for naval construction; she would then eventually undertake Great Britain in building warships; the North Sea, also, would become a German lake, and Great Britain would have to surrender the sceptre as mistress of the sea.

Scandinavian independence is thus a matter of direct vital interest, not only to Great Britain, but to America as well. With Germany dominant on land and sea, practically all of Europe would be closed to our products and fabrics, as the virgin eastern part of Europe is now, except upon terms that Berlin might see fit to grant. Our position would become not only extremely perilous but intolerable. Our country would have to be transformed into an armed camp for no one can say how long, and the energies of our people would be consumed in the inevitable task of setting humanity and the whole world free again.

Assuredly, it is of the most vital interest to America and our Allies to teach prompt and adequate steps to forestall another of those surprises which have marked the successive sweeping conquests of German strategy during the war. The strategic importance of the Scandinavian countries cannot be overestimated, especially at this stage of the war. Without a free Scandinavia neither the sea nor the world can remain free.

Paris, March 24 (Sunday), 1918. Dear, worried daughter: I know you are worried. Since Friday we have been under almost continual bombardment. Last Saturday afternoon the berloque sounded and the cheerful tocsin from all the church steeples in Paris (a new order that all may hear the respite).

The fatigue of these things is trying—and the inaction! If one were taking an active part in defence! But we can only strive to go on with the usual duties.

After dinner Josephine placed my coffee on the little Turkish tabouret beside my big, deep, low chair. All that was left then to desire was a long night of unbroken sleep, and I begged Josephine to prepare my bed at once, that I might drop into it when I had finished my coffee.

She had scarcely done that when we heard the first distant call of the siren, slowly hooting into a clamor that filled the world with its dismal sound. I stood looking at each other in consternation. But my mind was still fixed on bed. I said so, but immediately came the second alert (the first signal means the enemy is coming; the second that he is here). There seemed, then, nothing intelligent to do but to submit, and I went down to my pleasant neighbor on the premier and sat comfortably by the fire in his dining room till, a couple of hours later, the cheerful berloque sounded all clear, while the happy signal was continued by the tocsin. After reaching my own rooms I stood on the balcony for a quarter of an hour in the perfect night, in the silver moonlight that allowed every object the distinctness of outline one sees in daylight. After the assurance of at least momentary safety every one had poured into the streets, and pleasant voices were all about me. I wanted to join them and to walk, but one needs a friend at such times and there was none near. At last I claimed my bed. It was long before sleep came. Early in the morning, before 7 o'clock, I woke again to the sound of a falling bomb. It was a new sound and puzzled me. And there was no report of defensive shots. It was all puzzling. I began to dress miserably. Meanwhile another bomb fell, and, looking at my watch, I found a certain interval was allowed between each one—ten minutes, my watch said, though the papers, received later, called it fifteen.

Till the middle of the afternoon, at regular intervals, came the bombs. Several fell in this neighborhood. It was divided then that Paris was under fire from a long-range gun. Eight hours it lasted, and since there has been much guessing at the sort of gun, at the locality of it and the distance. All this you know already. It did little damage to life or property and none at all to the morale of any one who counts. Even Josephine, who has been a real trial to me under this long strain to weak nerves, has become quite

calm. I pointed out to her that the state of mind she was fast acquiring was exactly what the Boches wished us all to fall into. I told her that I was ashamed of her and disgusted. The French government has wisely decided that the daily life of Paris shall not be disturbed during the bombardments of the long-range gun. Trams and underground trains will continue to run as usual. The number three alarm will be the warning for the gun attack, to prevent people from gathering in crowds in the streets, and the "all clear" signal will be given as usual. The Metro stations will no longer be used for shelter, naturally as the trains will continue, but all the other shelters used during air raids will be open.

The new alarm, number three, is given by a policeman, who walks over his beat performing a drum solo and whistling! It is funny, and has already appealed to the humor of the street gamins, who, in one or two instances, have followed the lonely policeman, pounding on a tin can. Can the Boches intimidate people like these? When they cannot even scare the children, they may as well give up the attempt!

I have been "at home" during the Sundays of March. I have not had any regular "at home" days since the war, and these afternoons have been very pleasant. I shall not continue them, however, as I often wish to go out for a walk on spring Sunday afternoons.

Louis C—walked in one day. To my surprise and his, I did not recognize him at first. He was more than surprised; a bit indignant, perhaps. Josephine told me she had shown an American officer into the salon, but she mumbled his name so that I did not recognize it.

I went in, held out my hand very cordially, and with great amiability, thinking this splendid-looking man belonged to some friend, saying: "I am glad to see you; should I know you?" He simply thundered, "Should you know me?" but would not tell me his name; but, at last, a look in his eyes showed me my dear Louis!

I hugged him tight enough then, and then he said, "Well! that's more like it!" Not knowing him, I was so strange when I thought it over. I saw him last in August, 1914, just before he went to America with his mother and dear Janet. He was nineteen. Now, in his uniform of a second lieutenant, that seems to give him an immense height, wide-shouldered, brown-faced, and with an expression of great self-command, he is greatly altered in appearance from what he was three years and a half ago.

He has a leave of seven days, which he is spending in Paris, and I am happy in seeing a lot of him. I suppose he will be soon in the midst of the real fighting. His heart is set on being a captain. He is certain to acquire himself well. He looks so dashing, so brave, and so capable of leading men to victory. It is not difficult to picture him leading his men through a desperate charge. I am proud of our American boys over here.

An American Woman and the 70-Mile Gun

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MRS. M'KENNA-FRIEND.

Queries and Answers

Calumniating Our Soldiers

R. V. N.—Some weeks ago there appeared an article, authorized, I believe, by the Methodist Church, in reference to the use or abuse of liquor by our soldiers in France. What was the substance of the charge, and was there any truth in the same?

The charges of drunkenness among our troops in France, as published in the "Crisis Sheet," sent out by the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were denounced as untruthful by Senator William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, in the floor of the Senate, on January 10. Mr. Kenyon was in France, in November, at the very time, according to the allegations in the "Crisis Sheet," conditions were at the worst.

General Pershing, interviewed by The Tribune correspondent about this charge, had this to say: "The general charges of drunkenness and depravity among the soldiers are utterly without foundation. Characterize them as false. The fact is, the conduct of our soldiers in Paris and throughout France is so splendid that it is the subject of favorable comment by all nationalities. There is no army whose moral tone and whose attitude toward vice are more commendable."

Among the great number of noteworthy persons who branded the charge as false we mention only Sergeant John Kearns, who came to this country a few weeks ago to do recruiting work for the British army; Professor A. W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University, who returned from France a few weeks ago, and Lieutenant Colonel George Robinson, a retired army chaplain, who, later, at a meeting of the Washington Protestant Ministers' Association, presented figures from the surgeon general of the British army, showing that the conditions as charged existed, and deplored circulation of such reports as a "cruelty to the soldiers and those who sent their boys over there to fight for our country."

Where to Grow Old

F. B.—How many persons of over 100 years are there in the various European countries, and which country should one choose to live in in order to reach a very old age?

To this question statistics give us the most astounding answer. They teach that Switzerland, whither thousands of travellers are flocking annually, for recreation, which justly glories in her delightful air, the possession of all conditions essential to living, the finest constitutional laws, has but one inhabitant over a hundred years of age. Sweden and Norway twenty-three inhabitants of over a hundred years of age. Next come the Scotch, with forty-six. The German Empire, despite its large population, its excellent hygienic organizations, its well ordered political economy and the relative prosperity of its citizens, can nevertheless make no better showing

than seventy-eight centenarians, while France, with her smaller population, has 100, and disturbed, passionate Spain with not much over one-third of Germany's population, has even as many as 410.

The most amazing figures, however, we find in the agitated, politically disturbed and less advanced Balkan states. Serbia counts 573 persons who have passed their hundredth birthday; Rumania, 1,084; Bulgaria as many as 3,883. Therefore, in order to reach a very old age, one should settle in Bulgaria.

A. B.—You would be kind enough to let me know why bluebirds are supposed to be messengers of happiness?

Masterlinck's "Blue Bird," which the inquirer probably has in mind in asking the question, is usually called "a search for happiness," but it should rather be called "a search for truth," as the blue bird is primarily the symbol of truth, and only by a subordinate sense may be supposed to be the messenger of happiness.

The bird, from its power to ascend and descend from its power to go to its destination in a perfectly straight way, has from time immemorial been the accepted symbol of truth. As regards the color, blue is the color of the celestial region, of the sky, the region in which the old gods were believed to reside and in which so many Christians of today, figuratively or in simple faith, locate their heaven. It follows that the truth which the bluebird symbolizes is the truth which is celestial.

It is also a symbol of truth that the bird is used by Masterlinck. When, therefore, the playbill tells us that the bluebird stands for happiness, while we accept the statement in its own right, we must see that it must be amplified or qualified. Primarily the bluebird is not the symbol of happiness. But since from celestial truth happiness is the sure result the bluebird becomes indirectly the symbol of happiness.

Submarine.—To settle an argument, will you please give the record of the submarine Deutschland? (1) What date did she arrive at on her first trip, and (2) was she on her return trip captured by the English?

(1) At Baltimore. (2) According to a cable dispatch from Havana of March 11, 1917, Englishmen on board the Infanta Isabel, which arrived there, confirmed a statement made to the correspondent by a French Parliamentarian that the German merchant submarine Deutschland had been captured by the British.

H. G.—Capital punishment has been abolished in the following states: Tennessee, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

J. P.—Please state on what day the Presidential election came in November, 1880.

On a Saturday.

Child Training at Home

By Mothers Who Have Been Kindergarten Teachers

This series of articles is prepared under the direction of the United States Bureau of Education and the National Kindergarten Association. Each is written by some woman who has put her training into practice with her own children, and embodies the wisdom she has learned. If you find this series of articles helpful to you, cut them out and pass them to other mothers and thus aid Uncle Sam in reaching all the mothers of the country.

By Mrs. Bertha Lewis

IF NATURE STUDY is to be begun for the first time the easiest introduction is by the time-honored topic of the weather, in conjunction with the day. A weather calendar naturally follows, the days being marked with appropriate colors and symbols—yellow for sunshine, gray for cloudy, blue for windy, umbrella for rainy, etc. The calendar may be decorated to represent the main nature study idea for the month—a snow scene for January, skating for February, etc.

Daddy has a newspaper every morning. Why should not the children have one of their very own? There can be a sheet of drawing paper hung beside the calendar, on which one of the children may draw a flower, etc. These drawings may not be works of art from the grown-up standpoint, but they aid the child to observe and to tell as well as he is able what he has seen. He must be shown which he can improve his work, but the original sketch should never be interfered with or criticized. A more accurate representation can be given in a separate lesson after the child has had chance for further observation, but in no way connecting this with his first drawing on the calendar, lest he become discouraged or self-conscious and try to express something which he has not really seen.

Adopting a Tree

To adopt a tree in springtime is another good plan. Have the children give the tree a name and make of it a companion. Always include the family name of the tree. Frequent visits must be made to the tree, because it cannot come to the children. Notice how the buds are arranged on the branches, which of them grow most rapidly, and what they turn into—leaves, flowers or branches. Try to discover if the tree has